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THE SENTINEL

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SELECTED TALES.

From the Illustrated Magazine for June.

The Test of Friendship.

BY I. ANDERSON SMITH.

It was early in the spring of 183— that Edward Mortimer came to New York to make it his home. He had left many dear friends behind him in the beautiful little village of —, and "The Island City" at first seemed like everything else but the "love of a place" he imagined it, when living quietly and happily in the old ivy-mantled cottage, with everythiug that he could wish for at his command.

The only friends he left behind him in the village, were Webster Morris, and,(we hardly dare mention her name), Ida Leslie, who was really one of the sweetest and most bewitching little creatures in exlstence. Her eyes, so "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," that angels could not add to their soft subduing lustre—her cheeks were as red and as rosy as the blushing side of a peach. Her mouth, what a pretty, tempting little mouth it was!—And her feet—oh, gracious! such insinuating, pretty little feet, that you *could not* help falling in love with them. We know you are partial to a pretty foot, and Ida Leslie had the prettiest foot in the whole village.

Ida and Edward had almost grown up together, and when his hand clasped her's on the morning of his departure, and "good bye!" fell from his lips, there was something very like two sparkling little tears nestling in the corner of her blue eyes. Mind you, we do not say she cried, but as soon as the last sound of the wheels of the stage coach had died away, she retired to her room, and if she had not fastened the door, we would have known to a certainty what transpired during the two hours of her seclusion.

Brimful of enthusiasm, Edward came to New York to create a "sensation." Rather good looking than otherwise, with plenty of money at his command, (his parents had left him a fortune) he of course found plenty of *friends* and jovial companions, who thought him "one of the best fellows in the world." He at once launched out into "big society," was nightly an attendant at the theatre, and "went it," to quote a vulgarism, "with a rush." Champagne suppers, excessive indulgence, and late hours now began to create a sad change in his appearance. Among his new acquaintances there were none he thought more of, and none he would do more for, than Harry Maxwell, who had, however, the reputation of being one of the greatest roues in the city. Maxwell had introduced him to Miss Ruth Livingston, a young lady who lived "above Bleecker," and who had a decided predilection for "young men with fortunes."—Miss Livingston was a tall, well shaped young lady, and generally acknowledged to be "handsome," but one look at her face alone was sufficient to convince any one of common comprehension that she was one of those cold, calculating, *heartless* creatures, a coquette! Yes, her chief study was to make captive all the hearts she could by deception and intrigue, and then boast of the sacrifice she would make of her victim. There is no creature on earth that we have a more supreme contempt for than a coquette, and yet she deserves our pity.

Although Edward still corresponded regularly with Ida, and still kept her image fresh in his memory, he had fallen in love with Ruth Livingston, whose acquaintance was sought after by all the young men "about town," had already proposed, and, truth to tell, was accepted! Singular hallucination! that in a few brief days virtue, innocence, and truth should be cast aside, for pride, affectation, and inconstancy!

His success where so many had failed so elated him, that he sought the society of those whose only ambition it was to 'eat, drink, and be merry," more frequently than he had heretofore. All saw to what end he was fast approaching, but there was not one among the whole number who sported and lived upon his money who was man enough to take him by the arm, show him the error of his way, and assist him to turn back. No, no, he spent his money freely, and what cared they as long as it lasted!

But a day of reckoning was to come, and it was fast approaching.

"One more drink before we go, boys!" exclaimed Edward to *his friends* one evening after finishing a hearty supper at Florence's. "One more drink, and then we'll go!"

"Well, another drink it is!" replied Harry Maxwell, who was seated opposite.

"What shall it be, gentlemen? come, here's the waiter," said Edward, drumming a favorite air from "the Child of the Regiment" on the table.

"Whiskey punch, hot!" faintly articulated a nice young man with a moustache, at the lower end of the table.

"Don't mix your liquors stick to what you've been drinking," said Maxwell.

"Well, I'm agreeable!" replied the nice young man.

"Then you may bring us six brandy toddies," said Edward to the waiter, who was standing behind him.

The liquor was brought, and the waiter departed.

"Here's to all present, and *one absent!*" said Mawell, rising from his seat. "Drink to *one absent*, eh, Ned?"

"I'll drink that, too," said the nice young man with the moustache, "and now, gentlemen, *I'll* give you a toast—The ladies!—God bless 'em!"

As Edward touched the glass to his lips, a sudden thought flashed upon his mind, and the bright image of Ida Leslie stood before him just as she looked on the morning of his departure from the village.—She seemed to beckon him away from the table, and he fancied he saw a tear drop upon her cheek. In a moment his brain was on fire; that sweet face seemed, as it were, like an angel sent from destruction

"Come, why don't you drink, Ned? You look pale, man; what's the matter?"

"Ha, ha! why nothing at all!" replied Edward, looking around wildly as he again raised the glass to his lips, and drank its contents at a swallow.

"Glad to hear it! glad to hear it!" said Maxwell, and "*the party*" started to go.

Edward paid the bill, and after the usual shaking of hands which young men delight in after indulging in "potations deep," they separated with promises to meet again on the following evening.

It was rather late next morning when Edward awoke, and felt as he never felt before in his whole life. His head ached, his lips were parched and feverish, and his whole frame seemed overcome with fatigue.

"This will never do," said he to himself as he was preparing for breakfast. "I'm ruining myself as fast as possible—I don't believe these fellows care a straw for me, although they eat and drink at my expense. But pshaw! I'm selfish, they would spend money as freely as I if they had it, and I have no doubt they would sacrifice anything to oblige me. I do wrong in suspecting them."

He had hardly finished dressing before the morning paper was thrown into his room by the servant. On opening it, the first paragraph that met his eye was—"We learn that the bank of —— has broken, so has also the bank of ——, in Philadelphia."

The paper fell from his grasp, and burying his face in his hands he exclaimed—"Ruined! ruined forever!"

The next day it was whispered about that his carriages and horses were sold at auction, and that the once wealthy Edward Mortimer was now a bankrupt.—Bills from all quarters were now sent in, none of which he could pay although he had offered to do so an hundred times before."

"Will you let me have this little amount to-pay?" said his *clever, good natured* host presenting him with a bill of an hundred dollars—"I'm rather behind hand, and it would oblige me greatly."

"Indeed I cannot now, Mr Crumpins, but I will try to do it before night!"

"Very well," replied Mr Crumpins, "if it is not convenient I can wait." He did not wait long, however, before he told his bookkeeper and waiters to "keep an eye on him!"

"I *must* pay this man," said Edward to himself, after he had left his apartment—"But how can I? I have but twenty dollars in the world, and his bill is one hundred! Let me see—Harry would lend me twice the sum if he knew I wanted it.—Lucky thought! I'll call on him, and get it immediately."

He did call on Harry Maxwell.

"One hundred dollars! I'm sorry Ned, but I can't let you have it!"

"Fifty then?"

"Nor that, 'pon honor, I was never so short in my life. Really Ned, I wish I could help you."

"Could you lend me twenty-five for a short time."

"To tell the truth, Ned, I haven't but twenty shillings about me! I am sorry you have been so unfortunate, very sorry indeed!"

From Harry Maxwell he tried all his *friends*, but with the same success. Knowing that he had nothing to depend on, he asked some to aid him in obtaining a situation, but not even a promise could he get from any.

Days flew by, and he still saw no chance of bettering his condition. It was almost three weeks after the loss of his fortune, that, as he was passing the residence of Miss Livingston, he espied her face thro' the blinds of the window, and feeling in little better spirits than he had been for some time, he determined to make a brief call. In a few minutes the door was opened by a servant, who politely informed him that "*Miss Livingston was not at home!*" The loss of his money, was nothing compared to this! To be scorned, insulted, and laughed at because he was poor, and by *her* too—the thought maddened his brain. When he reached his room that afternoon, he sunk weak and exhausted into a chair which stood beside his bed.

"She, too, has deceived me—the world has proved false—and I, the once rich and courted Edward Mortimer, am now spit upon and despised? Oh, God! that thou hadst not given me this bitter cup to drink! I have suffered already too much." And as he spoke hr removed his hand from his burning forehead. A dark thought crossed his brain, when on looking upon the table he saw his razor lying open. In a twinkling he caught it up, and as the reflection of the bright blade flashed upon the wall, some spirit whispered in his ear "*Be at rest!*" He thought—for the first time in his life—he thought of death!—He raised the blade to his throat, when a sudden knock was heard at the door, his hand trembled, and the razor fell to the floor.

"Who's there?" he shouted, nervously starting up.

"A letter, massa, a gemman have jest left for you!"

"A letter?" he asked, somewhat recovering from his emotion.

"Yes, massa."

"Who from?"

"I don't know massa."

Edward unlocked the door, and the honest negro handed him the letter, and departed.

"Who can it be from?—no post mark—it looks like her writing—no, no, it cannot be; I have behaved too unkind for her to ever notice me!" and as he said this he broke the seal, and he found it, as he hoped from Ida. It read as follows:—

——Oct. 17th, 183—.

"Dear Edward—As Walter intends going to New York to-day, I thought I would send a line by him. He has sold his place here, and it is his intention, I believe, to make the city his home for the future. I have not as yet heard what he intends doing. Why do you not make us a visit occasionally? Really I have not seen you in so long a time that I have almost forgotten how you look—Walter is at my elbow waiting for this, and you must excuse me for being brief. I believe it is the third time I have written to you, since I received your last. We all send our love.

In haste, yours ever,

Ida Leslie.

"God bless her!" exclaimed Edward, as he finished reading the letter, "she loves me still, and has saved me from committing a crime, at the thought of which I now shudder. I heve one friend yet, God bless her!"

"Two, if I am not mistaken," said Walter Morris, taking hold of his hand, and giving it a hearty grasp.

"What Walter, you here, or is it some ghost!" he exclaimed as he saw the manly form of Morris before him.

"No ghost I assure you, real flesh and blood."

"Are you sure?"

"Quite!"

"Well, then, let's shake hands again!"

"There, Ned, that will do; I haven't much time to spare now."

"Why, you are not going already?"

"No, but I have business with you which requires immediate attention. I have heard of your losses, so that you need not say anything on that score. To-morrow I open a store in Pearl Street, and want you to go in with me as partner."

"What?"

"I want you to go in with me as partner."

"But I have not the means."

"Stuff and nonsense—I want you for a partner, and one you shall be. If you like you can square accounts after business gets a-going; if not, well and good!"

"Really, Walter, this kindness to me is a—"

"None of that, or else the compact is broken."

"Well, since you won't let me thank you I suppose I must remain silent."

By some means or other the new firm of Morris and Mortimer did not commence business until one week from the day on which the above conversation occurred.—They found "troops of friends" to assist them, and although they were both in the "rough," in a business point of view, at starting, they soon managed to get along swimmingly. Edward in a short time paid for his part of the business, and if we are not greatly mistaken, it was but two years after he became one of the firm that he committed matrimony with no less a person than the charming Ida Leslie.

Walter Morris and Edward have now been in business several years, and have ever been warm and devoted friends.—Walter still remains a bachelor, notwithstanding the *fascinating* Miss Livingston, who is now verging on an "uncertain age" has "set her cap" for him once or twice.

Harry Maxwell is looking at the present time deplorably shabby. He has asked money of Edward at least twenty times and has never been on one occasion refused. His company, however, has always been avoided. Edward became a wiser and a better man, by the *Test of Friendship!*

The Two Stew-Pans.

BY MRS. H. C. KNIGHT.

So my young friend Mary had again invited me to visit her at her new home. "I will go," I said cheerfully. "I desire so much to see her bright face again, and her husband too, and then to behold how becomingly she wears the honors of lady matron in her new house." In a few days matters were arranged to go, then a charming half-day's ride brought me before her door. "Surely, it is pretty here." I inwardly exclaimed; "this dear little front yard, and that white rose, trained so lovingly over the window; Mary's sitting room, I suppose; and the house so white and well kept; and green blinds, so cool and shady in summer; and the front entry with simple straw carpet—it looks so pretty here; so quiet, so truly home-like," and I ran after my baggage up the flag-stones. Some one came down stairs—"Ah! Mary," and we embraced each other. "Come directly into the sitting-room" she said, opening the west door. True enough it was the sitting-room. Behold the green and graceful drapery of the white rose before the window. She took off my bonnet and sat me down in her own arm chair, and then went away, but soon returned and placed her nice fat baby in my arms. "Beautiful baby!" I exclaimed. Ah, Mary, what a treasure! It looked amazed at me, then smiled and kicked about its little feet right lustily. "Baby knows I am its mother's friend," I said, as I kissed his rosy cheeks with cordial good will.—Then came Mary's husband. He is a favorite of mine—so kind and sensible; he is quite business like in his manners, with a heart brim full of friendliness; if you ever feel like asking a favor, go to him, Mary's husband. Supper followed, and a merrier three never sat over a cup of tea. These nice white cakes, and the delicious raspberry! These could only come from a skilful hand! Mary laughed, and her husband seemed to enjoy them anew thro' me. Then we went into the little garden and sat awhile on the beautiful piazza;—then explored the chambers, and looked at this prospect and that, the baby everywhere accompanying us in his father's arms. Everything was in keeping which I saw at least. Then we walked out to take a bird's eye view of the village, from a hill hard by. Every thing pleased me "So then Mary does finely, after all," I reflected, after retiring to rest, "I knew she would; how beautiful it is to see two young people beginning life together,—How fresh is everything. Yes, and how new and clean, and how easy to *keep clean*—and my mind unceremoniously wandered from the romance of a young wedded couple to the difficulty of keeping an old house clean.

I had not been here many days before I began to suspect, then to fear, that Mary was not so happy as she had at first seemed, or as happy as she ought to be, with so much about her to make happiness. "Why is this?" I anxiously asked.

We were going to ride. The chaise arrived, and the husband jumped out, and as he came in, said, "Mary, is my coat mended? I must wear that, I believe.—You remember the one I spoke about a week ago, and then showed to you again yesterday."

"Oh, no! it is not done!" cried Mary from up stairs. "I will do it now; but no I am not dressed yet myself; and she ran from this drawer to that quite hurriedly. "One finds so much to do in housekeeping, she said to me apologetically, and, withal, pettishly.

One day Mary promised us an apple-pudding, her new way, with potatoes in the flour. It was an especial favorite of ours, her husband and myself. "Your pudding, Mary," I suggested, taking advantage of our friendship, as we sat together in the forenoon.

"Yes, I know it: I am just going."—Then she began to tell a story, then placed a plate of cake before me—then—she was doing nothing, there lay the baby frolicing on the floor. "The pudding, Mary," I said to myself, "it will not be done; then what will Mr B—— say?" Ah! I well knew what husbands sometimes thought and said at a half-cooked dinner. "The pudding"—I was nearly ejaculating a third time, when Mary concluded to go about it. Dinner came; the meat, then pudding. It looked plump and round. She cut it; a large slice lay on the plate; but alas! the crust inside was still dough! We took it in silence. The apple perhaps will be nice; but no, it was hard and uncooked! "This business you ought to look into," said the husband, in a tone which was not to be gainsayed.

"I never could make puddings," declared Mary, blushing and mortified.

By-and-bye Mary became more confidential. How I dread going into that hot kitchen to make pies! How I hate scalding my preserves; it is so troublesome!—There are so many disagreeaqle things in housekeeping," she declared once and again.

"Some how or other, I do not seem to get along very well in house-keeping," she said to me sadly, one day. "I know James is not satisfied; you know his mother was an excellent housekeeper—there are so many disagreeables."

"Pray what' Mary?" I asked kindly.

"Oh, so many! making bread, filling lamps, and washing potatoes, if one's alone—then one's hands—I don't think I am fit for it, at all." Tears came in her eyes. "Poor Mary! "In what respects do you think you are not fit for it? I asked. Let us look into it, Mary. There is so much time for you to learn."

"I don't know as there is," she replied. "I have no *tact* for housekeeping; nothing is ever done, James says;" and she seemed perplexed and sorrowful. "Can you give me a few ideas?" she asked, looking up with that childlike confidence so natural to her.

"Perhaps I can. Mary will you listen and profit? I asked, seriously, for I beheld breakers ahead. Mary, the time was, when household duties were all new to me; nay, all distasteful. Unaccustomed to them and unskilled in them, I shrunk from them, dreading and avoiding them. I wept over them, too, in very bitterness of soul. My domestics left me, as every New England housekeeper knows how unceremoniously they sometimes will, and I was sole mistress of my kitchen, pantry, sink, cooking stove and all. What shall I do? was the pitiful cry. I contrived to get along easy, anyway, sobeit I could get early released from my household duties; in a word, Mary, I was a shirk! My husband, punctual, exact, and wofully particular, so I then thought, did not at all relish the appearance of things under my care; it was too evident for me not to know it.—'I hate' and 'I dread,' premised every kitchen duty, until at length, dishes, plates, pots and pans, in a most untoward state, began to accumulate frightfully upon my hands. My husband was silent and cool; I fretful and faultfinding; a sad pass!—This will never, *never* do! I ejaculated one cold, gray morning, when everything looked grayer and more cheerless than ever.—My closets, drawers, and store-room!—Had the rats and mice made such a strife, then there were somebody to blame. As it was, ah me! but it won't do! and I began to look about me. From beneath a little shelf under the sink, I drew out two stew-pans, first one and then the other, with apple burnt, and baked and crusted on them. I had stowed them away without courage to enforce the scraping and scrubbing necessary to their restoration on the upper shelf. Every day for a week had they peeped out, and every day had I tried to push them further under, but no, not they; and now they stood out as large as life, with a dozen plates in a similar condition. How I loathed the sight of those stew pans, with cold, greasy water standing in their bottoms. What shall I do? At this point, a sense of my cowardly inefficiency flashed across my mind.—There I was shrinking and shivering between two stew-pans! No longer shall this be, I resolved instantly. Taking off my rings—and rings are wonderfully in the way of washing up dishes—and tying on a checked apron, I heroically seized a stew-pan by the brim. Scrape, scrape, washing, rinsing, and they were clean, invitingly clean! Two nice, round, agreeably favored stew-pans stared me in the face. I turned them over; not a speck or flaw could be detected. I had done it, and not so bad work either. I smiled complacently upon the two, and they reflected my smiles. From that moment I took courage, I resolved *to do* and then inward strength rose up. From that moment Mary, I never suffered myself to shrink from, or dread, or put off anything. One thing well achieved, and we take courage for the next. And now, Mary, what lesson do you learn from this?"

"That I *must instantly* see if the salt is in the pot, and boiling, too," cried Mary, brightly, hastening away with more alacrity than I had yet seen her, toward the kitchen.

Ah, yes, young housekeeper, *prompt alacrity* is the very soul of housekeeping. If you have been a busy idler during your maidenhood, in your mother's parlor, you have little prospect of usefulness, prosperity, or enjoyment, as a wife, a mother, and a matron, unless you are willing to see with your own eyes, to work with your own hands and become the ubiquitous mistress of your household.

The following items appeared in a few copies of our paper, last week, but were unavoidably crowded out to give room for the Mexican News:—

Green Peas were served up May 1st, at Ford's eating house, Boston, with fresh salmon, being the first peas of the season.

How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned? asked an amiable spouse of her loving husband. "Till he got a wife was the very calm reply.

A premium of $100 is offered for the best practical essay upon the best method of improving the Public Schools of Connecticut.

Letters from Yucatan say that she would be glad to be an American sister, "immediately, if not sooner."

The Militia of Canada are very busy with their drills. Our own folks sleep along, just as though there was no such thing as danger.

In this city, says the New York Express the majority of the tailors are Europeans, arrived here within four years. The sugar and bread makers are Germans. Of the carpenters, half are Dutch, Alastians and Swedes.

It is mentioned, that in the Artic regions, where the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distance.

The Baltimore Fire department equipage consists of 38 engines, 40 hose carriages, and 20,918 feet of hose.

The Miller Tabernacle, in Portsmouth, N. H., has been sold, to be cut into shops or houses.

The Emperor of China, eats huge breakfasts—or at least has huge breakfasts allowed him. Among various other things portioned out to him by *law*, is the milk of *sixty cows*.

Tirrell.—Tirrell possessed, when he came of age, an estate amounting to about $15,000, the principal part of which was spent during his intercourse with Mrs. Bickford.

Goldsmith's admirable sentiment is peculiarly appropos at this time:—

"Ill fares that land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

There are two words used in the Hebrew for the one word, Sun, in the English version, viz: *Kammah*, the Sun, and *Shemesh*, the light of the Sun.

A single herring, if suffered to multiply for twenty years, would show a progeny greater in bulk than ten such globes as we live in.

The expense of the revolutionary war was about $130,000,000, of which one half was paid by direct taxation during its continuance.

The amount paid by the various companies in Lowell every month for wages, amounts to about $177,600.

The Bristol print works at Taunton, Mass., turn out 1500 pieces of muslin de laine per week. These are of the richest quality and with others made in this country, have almost excluded the article from abroad.

He was a wise man who cut a hole in his barn door for his big cat, and a lesser one for her kitten.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A THREE MILE PAINTING.—A Mr Bonvard has been industriously engaged in Louisville for several years in designing and painting a grand panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio river on a canvass covering an extent of three miles. He has now completed, it is said, the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Vicksburg, giving a view of all the towns, islands, and sugar and cotton plantations between those places. Every thing is given with truth and accuracy, and with the finest scenic effect. Beautiful moonlight scenes magnificent forests, the richest shrubbery, steamboats majestically plowing their way through the water, or taking in freight or wood, "broadhorns" quietly floating down the stream, and all the features which characterize the Western rivers, are portrayed by Mr Bonvard with wonderful force. The Mississippi will be completed in two or three months, when Mr B. designs bringing it East.—*Buffalo Com.*

A. J. TIRRELL.—In the Municipal Court on Monday, Tirrell was brought up from jail, on a habeas corpus, to plead to a new indictment containing five counts, charging him with adultery, &c., with the late Maria Ann Bickford, at divers times and places in this city, in 1845. He waived the reading of the indictment, and pleaded that he would not contend with the Commonwealth on the first two counts, and Mr Parker, the county attorney *nol. pros'd.* the remaining three. By pleading *nolo contendere*, the prisoner puts himself as much within the power of the government as if he pleaded guilty, but his plea cannot, like a plea of guilty, be used against him on a trial of divorce, should his wife ever think of applying for one.—After stating that the maximum of penalty on the two counts to which the prisoner had pleaded was six years in the state prison, Judge Merrick ordered him to find sureties for his appearance to receive judgment in the sum of $1500. It is expected that his trial for arson will come on in June.—*Post.*

PRIVATEERING.—We learn that arrangements have been made by some American merchants at Havana, to take out Mexican letters of marque in order to prey upon American commerce. The Consul at Havana has transmitted the names of at least two to our government. It is certain, however, that whoever is found on board any of these letters of marque, not a genuine Mexican citizen, will be suspended as pirates on the yard arms of our national vessels—and those in this country who are engaged in fitting them out be hung as traitors.—*N. O. Delta.*

FRESHET.—We learn that the shingle mill of Mr Nye Haskill, and the saw mill of Mr Alfred Cobb, in the east part of Deerfield, together with the dam and bridge near the mills, were swept away during the powerful shower of Sunday, May 10. We also learn that all of the bridges east of the mountain from Deerfield bridge, to Sunderland bridge were either carried away by the water or considerably damaged.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

As Twichell's Brattlebo' stage was crossing the bridge at Mile's Mills, between this town and Petersham on Monday, one side of the bridge gave way. The horses were nearly over, sprang so suddenly as to save the coach from being precipitated into Swift river, where the water was high and rapid. A portion of the baggage was pitched into the water. The coach was upset and badly smashed. The driver, Mr Elliott Swan, was thrown under the carriage, and had not the horses instantly stopped, must inevitably have been killed. He escaped with a severe sprain of his ankle, and injury to his collar bone. There were seven passengers in the coach, some of whom were bruised, but not one seriously injured. Mr Twichell's loss, as well as reparation to Mr Swan, will fall upon the town of Petersham.—*Barre Gazette.*

THE COMMAND.—It is now understood that Gen. Scott will have command of the Army against Mexico, and that thirty thousand men will be placed under his command. No better officer could enter any field than Gen. Scott. Besides his military skill and experience, he has the feelings and knowledge of a civilian, which will enable him to appreciate the rights and feelings of the citizens, as well as the honor of the army. He knows when to strike, and when to spare; how to turn a victory to the credit of the victors, and to avert disgrace by preventing excesses.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The President has ordered the enrollment of between *forty three and fifty four* thousand men, including these called out from the South West. The Governor of New York has been ordered to put eight regiments of men in readiness for further orders. The Governor of Pennsylvania six regiments, and so on.—*N. Y. Express.*

Emigration from Ireland to the continent of North America is proceeding on a large scale. A vessel left Limerick a few days ago with 420 emigrants for Canada, 40 of whom had their passage paid by their landlord. Another vessel is about sailing from the same port with 120 emigrants for Quebec.

It is decidedly warm in these parts.

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, May 28, 1846.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

The American Army Triumphant!

Twelve Hundred Mexicans
KILLED, WOUNDED & CAPTURED

THE MEXICAN ARMY
TWICE ROUTED.

Sixty-two Americans Killed and

Wounded!!

THE MEXICAN GENERAL,
Vega, Captured, and his arrival at NEW ORLEANS.

The Defeat of the Mexicans at
THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

We received, by the politeness of Mr JAMES PARKER, a number of the N. Y. Herald, countaining some glorious news from Mexico, the most important of which we copy below.

The intelligence was conveyed from Mobile to Montgomery by express, ahead of the mail, and from Washington to Philadelphia by Mr C., and then telegraphed to N. Y. city over the lightning line.

It appears by the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th, and the Mobile Advertiser, of the 18th inst., *that there have been two tremendous engagements between the American and Mexican troops, in which the latter lost, it is said, twelve hundred men.*

The first occurred on the 7th inst., when Gen. Taylor was returning to his camp, off Matamoras from Point Isabel, with a force of sixteen hundred men. Opposed to him were from five to seven thousand Mexicans.

The Mexicans were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

The American Army slept on the field of battle one night, and on the next, two hundred Mexicans were found dead, and several pieces of Mexican artillery and a quantity of stores were captured by our forces.

The most melancholy part of this battle is the reported death of the brave Major Ringgold.

The Mexican General Vega, the one who had the interview with General Worth, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, has been taken prisoner.

The second battle took place on the 9th inst., commencing at half past three P. M., within three miles of Taylor's camp.

The steamer Col. Harney has arrived from Brazos Santiago; she brings official accounts of this second conflict.

The action was on the edge of a ravine. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep a narrow passage through which Gen. Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on the other hand, Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemies destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding, carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. So sudden and impetuous was the attack, that Gen. Arista had no time to save his papers, which, with all his correspondence fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one and a half hours, in which time six hundred Mexicans were killed and wounded, and the Americans took three hundred prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. The Americans lost in the action sixty-two killed and wounded; among the killed and wounded were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran by the bursting of a shell, Lieut. Inge and one or two others whose names are not given.—Col. Gates, Lieuts. Verbanks, Hooe, Luther, and others were among the wounded. We regret to say that Major Ringgold, who was wounded on the 7th inst., died on the 10th, and was buried with military honors. The total loss of the Mexicans, in both actions, was at least 1200.

The Mexican forces amounted to at least 6000, while that of the Americans did not exceed 1,600 men. An exchange of prisoners took place subsequent to the battle, by which Capts. Thornton and Hardee were released. Lieut. Deas was not demanded.

Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor, was Gen. Vega, for whom two American officers were offered in exchange, but was declined to give him in, save in exchange for one of equal rank, whenever one should be taken. The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it, but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans.

In their flight, many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempt to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon after the action, leaving there his whole force. He started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there on the evening of the 10th without molestation. On the morning of the 11th he started back to his camp opposite Matamoras.

We need not say that he and his army are all in fine spirits.

Further information has been received that the American consul and all the American residents at Matamoras have been arrested, and sent to Satitto, a small town about 30 miles from Matamoras.

Arrival of the Britannia.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived on Thursday about half-past 6 o'clock, bro't 35 passengers from Liverpool to Boston, 20 from Liverpool to Halifax, and 17 from Halifax to Boston.

The Britannia brings Liverpool papers to the 5th and London papers to the 4th.

The intelligence by this arrival is of no special importance or interest. Parliament had been dragging along as slowly as an American Congress, doing next to nothing. The Corn Law, the Irish Coercion bill, and the Railway Relief bill, had all been topics of discussion, but no decisive action had been taken on either of these important measures. The House of Commons has recently been the theatre of a personal altercation between Sir Robert Peel and D'Israeli which came within an ace of involving Sir Robert's brother, Col. Peel, who attempted to act as mediator, in a duel with D'Israeli. The seconds of the offended gentlemen succeeded in arranging matters so as to prevent a hostile meeting.

The House of Commons, on the first reading of the Irish Coercion Bill, stood for it 274; against it, 125; leaving a majority in its favor of 149.

The annexation of Texas seems to have been recognized by Lord Aberdeen, in a recent order to the Custom house authorities, directing them to regard the produce of Texas as that of the United States.

In regard to the Oregon question, Willmer & Smith say—

"The settlement of the Oregon on the basis of the 49th parallel continues to be regarded as a thing that must be—as a fair settlement, to which the leading statesman on both sides of the Atlantic will combine to give their aid. The interminable discussions on the subject in the Senate bear a striking affinity to the dreary waste of words in the English House of Commons on the Coercion and the Corn Bills."

IRELAND.—The State of Ireland remains unsatisfactory as at our previous dates.

The accounts from various parts of the country give painful evidence of the existing distress. Many of the districts are suffering the horrors of famine, and fever is on the increase. The Ballinasloe Advertiser states that the district hospital in that town is very crowded. There are many fever cases. The Galway Mercury gives an account of a relief meeting in that district, where the sum subscribed was totally inadequate to the emergency of the evil. In Mallow, fears of an outbreak have been general. In Clogheen, oatmeal and coarse flour had been distributed to above 1000 starving creatures. In Waterford, the respectable sum of £850 had been subscribed in one day, and other sums had since been added. In Tralee, money had been raised and provisions distributed to the famishing populace. The accounts from the districts on the south and south-western districts are nearly uniform in their statements of the destitution, and apprehensive for the continuance of the peace.

The poor in the Highlands of Scotland are said to be in a state of great destitution.

There are in France, 306 beet-root sugar manufactories, 12 more than last year.

A society to assist distressed governnesses in the decline of life has been formed at Liverpool.

All the great lines of railway in Belgium are being made with English capital.

The Wesleyan Conferance will be held this year at Bristol.

Several cargoes of ice have recently been imported into Hull.

The Cholera, it is said, has reached Russia from Persia.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. JAMES PARKER, the gentlemanly Conductor on the Western Railroad, from Springfield to Boston, for a N. Y. paper, containing news of the late battles between our army and the Mexicans, *in advance of the mail.* We consider the Railroad Co. and the traveling public, very fortunate in securing the services of such a Conductor. It will not be invidious to say, that he is one of the best and most accommodating Conductors we have seen in all our traveling experience.

The news Mr Parker brought us, will be found in another column. It is of very great importance, showing, as it does, the American arms victorious. Our army conducted itself in the most gallant manner. This victory will teach the nations of Europe, *who have been* in the habit of underrating our military strength, that we are not to be despised. All Honor to our gallant little army on the Rio Grande.

EL REPUBLICANO, a Mexican paper, says the American Army will encounter its grave, if it shall dare to attack Matamoras. It claims that the Mexican army, in its knowledge of tactics, is altogether superior to the Americans. We wonder!

☞ We have received a communication from a correspondent in Auburn, containing a description of an improvement in the application of power to the bobbin of cotton spinning in that place. We have not had time to peruse it, but from a hasty glance we should judge it could not but be interesting. It will appear next week. We shall be happy to insert anything relating to Manufactures.

From the Statesman.

Appeal to the People

From the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major W. Ripley.

BY ONE OF THE ACCUSERS.

The Military Court of Inquiry which has recently been in session at the Armory in this Town, "to examine into certain transactions and complaints made against Major J. W. Ripley of the Ordnance Department, by Joseph Lombard, Calvin Shattuck and other citizens of Springfield, as exhibited in a memorial addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States"—having closed its inquiries and separated, and a fair opportunity to be heard by argument before that Court having been denied, to the Memorialists; it becomes proper and suitable for the memorialists to address themselves to the people, and to the tribunal of an enlightened public sentiment, submit the evidence presented to the court during a session of an entire month.

We said that a fair opportunity to be heard before the court had been denied.—The counsel for the memorialists inquired several times during the progress of the examination whether arguments would be allowed; and if so, whether they would be verbal or written. To this inquiry no definite answer was given until Saturday the 14th after the evidence was closed and then the President of the court answered by saying that the court would hear an argument if requested, but they would *"pay no attention to it;"* pretty plainly intimating that their minds were made up already; and that the time and trouble of making an argument would be utterly wasted and spent in vain.

The memorialists do not undertake to impute any improper motives to the court for their decision in this matter. It is presumed to be proper and expedient in courts of the constitution and character of the one which had cognizance of these charges.

But it seems the accused and his counsel understood the matter quite differently; and supposed an argument, or "defence" would have some effect somewhere; for before the assembling of the court at the usual hour the next Monday, (the 16th) a spacious room was fitted up, and it was announced that Mr Chapman, the counsel for the accused, was to read a defence.—Although neither the memorialists nor their counsel were allowed to know that this was the arrangement, it must have been contemplated and known sometime previously, as it cannot be supposed that elaborate and chaste production, evidently the joint work of the accused and his counsel, *could* have been prepared on the Sabbath, the only intervening day. Be that as it may, as to the "defence" itself the memorialists feel bound to expose its fallacies, disingenuousness, and misstatements, in connexion with the comments which they propose to make on the evidence in the case.

It may help to a better understanding of the matter of this investigation to give a succinct history of events which led to it.

The Springfield Armory has been in operation about fifty years. Previously to the appointment of Col. Roswell Lee to the Superintendency in 1814, the Armorers were for the greater part transient unmarried men; and feeling no great assurance of permanent employment, were cautious in fixing themselves here with such an expectation; and changes of hands were frequent. In consequence of this state of things improvement in mechanical skill was slow, and the quality of the arms fabricated was inferior. Col. Lee, who had been a practical gunsmith, directly saw the disadvantage of constantly changing workmen, and undertook to remedy the evil by holding out inducements to the men to remain permanently; and as the Gov't owned no more rentable houses than enough to accommodate about one eighth of the people of the establishment, the Superintendent encouraged them to build and own houses themselves, assuring them of employment during good behavior. This policy was pursued through the administration of Col. Lee, eighteen years; and was not changed under the administration of his successor. Mr Robb, who was superintendent from the close of 1833 till April 1841, at which time some of the armorers had supplied themselves with comfortable dwellings. Some had purchased or built, partly on credit, relying on future earnings to pay the balance. Under this policy the affairs of the armory went on improving down to the time when the experiment of the military superintendency commenced, both in the moral character of the great body of the workmen, their skill in the invention and construction of tools and machines, and in the fabrication of muskets. The high character of the armorers has been repeatedly attested in the halls of Congress and in other high quarters.—They had become connected by family ties and other associations, with the citizens in the neighborhood; and the consideration in which they have been held by this community is shown by the fact, in proportion to their whole number, more persons from among have from year to year hsve been elected to responsible and honorable stations in the town and State Government, than from the other citizens of the town; and it may be safely asserted that up to the year 1841, a more industrious, moral, and intelligent body of artisans could not be found in any State in the Union. Their skill as armorer is perhaps sufficiently attested by the declaration of Lt. Col. Talcott of the Ordeance Department in 1839, that *"the best military muskets in the world were made at Springfield Armory."* In justice to them it is due to add that more than nine-tenths, nearly all, the machinery in use in the armory at the period of the change of system in '41, was invented by workmen then, or before, employed in the establishments; and for which they with very few exceptions, never received a farthing from the Government. These facts, together with the order, harmony, and in a great measure the economy with which the whole operations were carried on through this long series of years, were in part the fruits of this wise policy of *permanency* in the employment of the mechanics; and have combined to render this armory heretofore an object of just pride to the country.

The injurious effects upon the armorers and their families of the sudden abandonment of the system so long and usefully established, and the instant discharge of a large majority of them upon the most frivolous pretences, can hardly be estimated. Fitted by long habit for a branch of business which left them unqualified for other employments, their resources absorbed in property that could neither be sold nor removed, their situation in many instances was rendered desperate and appalling. They could not set up so expensive a business on private account; and had they been able, such an enterprize would be ruinous, as there is no market for the product, the militia of the country being supplied by the general Government.

It was in view of these circumstances, and with the knowleege that every application and effort of the discharged armorers to be re-employed, had been unavailing, that a citizen of our town, actuated by his sympathies for the distressed situation of his neighbors and fellow citizens, made an effort to effect the re-instatement of these men; and in accordance with the advice and with the approbation of the the member of Congress from this District and three other highly respectable citizens of the town he went quietly and at his own expense to Washington, and laid the case before Lt. Col. Talcott acting chief of the Ordnance Department, whose authority alone was sufficient, had he been disposed so to exercise it, to remedy all existing evils complained of; and even under the military superintendency so to have ordered the supervision of the armory that it should operate favorably and justly to the workmen without thereby prejudicing the public interest.

Lt. Col. T. heard the representations of the citizen, made no objection to the propriety of his application, and after taking ample time for deliberation gave him the following answer in writing, viz: *'I consider that all other things being equal, a preference should be given to workmen before employed, over new hands; that when men are of good character and possess competent skill, the fact of their having been employed forms good ground for claiming to be re-employed; and I desire Maj. Ripley will give due consideration to these principles.'*

This answer was satisfactory; and if the principles contained in it had been acted upon in good faith, there can be little doubt that subsequent troubles might have been avoided. No charges were made against Maj. Ripley on this occasion; and in a note addressed to Lt. Col. Talcott by this individual acknowledging his courtesy, he took occasion to express the opinion that the present was a favorable opportunity to heal any difficulties that might exist, and his belief that it might be accomplished, provided the superintendent would pursue a just course towards the workmen in administering the concerns of the armory.

Id an interview which that gentleman, on his return home, had with Maj. Ripley, the Major expressed his willingness to take the course indicated by Lt. Col. Talcott, and with the confidence in the honor and good faith of those officers, he quietly returned to the care of his own affairs;—and the whole transaction was begun and ended without the knowledge of as many as ten other persons.

About six weeks after the return of this gentleman from Washington, learning that the implied promise of Lt. Col. Talcott, 'to prefer the hands heretofore employed,' had in practice been disregarded by Maj. Ripley, one only having been reinstated, and that one at the intercession of a lady, he addressed a letter to Maj. Ripley dated April 24th, 1843, inclosing a list of about twenty names of armorers who it was represented, were in pressing need of employment. No notice whatever was taken of the application, although a small portion of these men were subsequently set at work, some of them not till a year or more had expired. It could not be said that this application was impertinent, for the Superintendent had previously received and complied with individual applications from persons not connected with the armory.

In the month of May succeeding, the superintendent's house was demolished;—and the disapprobation of that act was *generally and freely expressed* by the citizens; Indeed its justification is not known to have been attempted, except by the five persons who were ordered or inveighled to sign a paper prepared to their hand by Maj. Ripley's clerk, expressing an opinion 'that it would be for the interest of those concerned to take down the house!'—or by a few individuals who approved the act on the ground that it would create the necessity of expending money to build another house. In justice to this community it is repeated that this selfish sentiment (to use the mildest epithet) has been uttered by *few indeed.*

(*To be Continued.*)

Condensed for the Northampton Democrat.

Congress.

Monday, May 18.

In the Senate, Mr Benton made a motion that the military committee be directed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the number of officers in the regular army, without increasing the rank and file, and to provide for a more efficient organization of volunteers, which was agreed to.

The bill repealing the limitation of the present naval force to 7500 men was finally passed.

In the House, on motion of Mr Thompson, of Mass., the bill regulating Indian intercourse in Oregon, and other territories, was postponed until the first Monday in June.

Tuesday, May 19.

In the Senate, Mr Benton, from the military committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act for prosecuting the existing war with Mexico and for other purposes.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up. Mr Speight of Miss., said, he would not oppose the bill, but denounced the cheap postage scheme, as intended to keep up high taxes. He asked if the committee intended any change. Mr Niles, of the committee, replied that the committee contemplated no change as necessary.—The bill was then laid over till to-morrow.

In the House, Mr Tibbatts of Ky., spoke on the Army Appropriation Bill—he maintained that the war with Mexico ought to be vigorously prosecuted to a glorious termination.

Mr Cooke, of Tenn., defended the $10 per month proposed for the soldiers, which was not agreed to by the Committee of the whole.

The sum of two millions for the increas- part of the army was voted without division.

The bill was passed and several bills reported in reference to territorial questions.

Wednesday, May 20.

In the Senate, Mr Turney offered a resolution instructing the committee on Military to enquire into the expediency of limiting to the age of 60 years, persons who may receive military appointments.

The House after the transaction of various other business, went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic lists. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Clerk of the Meteorogrogical Department was discussed with much warmth.

Thursday, May 21.

In the Senate, Mr Semple presented a remonstrance of the people of the District of Columbia against the retrocession to Virginia, of Alexandria, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr Rusk, of Texas, the Military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing two hundred of Colt's patent rifles, to be used in the Mexican war.

In the House, Mr Rathbun introduced a resolution resolution relative to sending certain certified papers, on the file of the House, to the court in Ohio, which has under consideration the case of Mr McNully, the former Clerk of the House. Passed.

The House then took up a bill to amend the charter of the city of Washington, and extend the right of suffrage in said corporation. After much time had been spent on the subject, the bill was passed.

Friday, May 22.

In the Senate, Mr Allen offered a resolution calling on the President for information in his possession relating to the design of France and England to make Texas an independent monarchy, which was adopted.

The bill to extend jurisdition over Oregon coming up, Mr Westcott moved to postpone the whole subject to the first Monday of December next.

In the House, an amendment to the Senate naval bill, limiting the number of men in that service to 7,500, was concurred in.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill allowing drawbacks on merchandise imported into the United States from the British Provinces for exportation into foreign countries, which was passed.

The Private Calendar was then taken up and occupied the remainder of the day's session.

Saturday, April 23.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House was engaged on Private Bills.

The answer to the Enigma in our last is Somnambulism. Correctly answered by Miss A. H. P., Miss L. O. S., W. R. P., and G. M. S. Palmer Depot; E. W. R, Bondville.

More answers were received last week, but too late for insertion. They should be handed in as early as Wednesday morning. We should be glad to insert Arithmetical Enigmas every week.

Later Still!

We received some additional news from Mexico, the most important of which are, that Gen. Parades is at the head of 15,000 troops on his way to Matamoras, and it may possibly be that the fresh troops which had reached that point were the advanced division of his army.

All the statements made in another column *have been confirmed!*

We understand that on the 13th Gen. Taylor received an express from the camp stating that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived at Matmoras,and that over 3,000 had crossed the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor immediately made preparations to leave the next day, with all the force that could be gathered together at Point Isabel.

There is no doubt but that the enemy had been fully advised that Gen. Taylor had left Point Isabel, and their plan was, and still is, to capture him on his return, and a strong army will cross over for that purpose. This intelligence highly pleased Gen. Taylor, for a brilliant prospect seemed to be opened to him. He looks well, and will begin a new era in the history of America. The brave Maj. Brown has been killed.

The Mexicans had bombarded the fort for one hundred and six hours, without any apparent success.

It is stated that an expedition in boats of the squadron is to be despatched to take the town of Baretta, 16 miles from the mouth of the river; where there is a military force.

An attack on Matamoras is contemplated by the land forces and Com. Conner's boats.

MAJ. RIPLEY.—We this week commence the publication of a series of articles upon the conduct of this officer, being an appeal from the decision of the Court of Inquiry in that Gentleman's case. These articles appeared originally in the *Hampden Statesman*, and are worthy of the attentive perusal of our readers, to whose careful consideration we commend them. The writer handles the subject justly and fairly, and gives without question a true exposition of the whole iniquity.

THE WEATHER.—The hot weather is upon us. Last Tuesday was decidedly the warmest day of the season. The way Mr E. Allen's excellent Root Beer foamed up was a caution to *Stumjacks*. Just give him a call.

BUSINESS.—One fact is pretty well established, and that is, that Goods can be furnished at Palmer Depot,not only cheaper, but of a more varied assortment than at any other place in Western Massachusetts. The traders and mechanics here are doing an immense business. They go it with a perfect rush. Read our advertising columns.

☞ The Governor has ordered 10 companies of 70 men each, to be in readiness at a moments warning.

The Flag of our Union has been received, but too late to notice this week.

JUST PUBLISHED!

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!

First American, from the tenth English Edition.—Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. By W. T. Buchan, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

Price only 25 Cents.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the *Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs*—an outline of Dr. Buchan's *highly successful* method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—an account of his *new and powerful remedy*—and directions for *self-management and cure*, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experiment in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, *"a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice."*

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

☞ The following shows a case of Rheumatism cured with only one bottle of Hunt's Liniment.—The letter is addressed to Mr Stanton:

Yorktown, June 13, 1845.

Sir,—Having been cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism, which had rendered me almost helpless, and at the same time made me suffer great pain, I would offer my testimony in favor of the great properties which your celebrated External Remedy, Hunt's Liniment is possessed of. I only used one bottle, and with that, I consider I have been saved from a protracted and severe illness. I am now attending to my business regularly, which is that of a Farmer. Your obedient serv't,

OLIVER VAN CORTLANDT.

The Liniment is sold by

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

Brighton Market.—*Monday, May* 25.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser.]

At Market, 410 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 600 Sheep, and 725 swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were fully sustained. We quote extra 6 25 a 6 25; first quality $6 a 6 25; second $5 50 a 5 75; third 4 75 a 5.

Working Oxen—$65, $82, and $92.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $23, $25, $27, and $45.

Sheep—Sales from 1 75 to 3 25.

Swine—Prime lots of small Shoats at 5 and 6cs a lot larger at 4 1-2c. At retail from 5 1-2 to 7c.

MARRIAGES.

At Chicopee Falls, by Rev. Mr Sherman, Mr Henry H. Leonard, formerly of Wallingford, Vt., and Miss Mary A. Cochran of Cabotville.

In Cabotville, by Rev. Mr Warren, Mr Sanford A. Hendrick and Miss Elizabeth Ann Dodge.

In Blandford, on the 18th inst., by Rev. F. Warriner, Mr Daniel Fryry, and Mrs. Sarah E. Knox, both of Chester.

In Athol, on the 13th, by Rev. Mr Wellington, Rev. Crawford Nightingale, of Cabotville, and Miss Mary H., daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Williams of A.

DEATHS.

In West Springfield, Agawam, April 22d, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr Josiah Comsteck, aged 75.

In Belchertown, May 19th, Jane, daughter of Mr Israel Cole, aged 19.

In Amherst, May 16th, Mrs. Emily Ingram, wife of Mr Peter Ingram, aged 57.

In Coleraine, May 15th, Mr Oliver Johnson, aged 28.

In Deerfield, May 16th, Mr Dexter Jones.

In Rowe, May 15th, Col. Solomon Reed.

In Williamsburg, 17th inst. Mr Elijah Nash, 67.

JUST RECEIVED FROM

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON,

a supply of his noted

Sherry Wine Bitters,

in Bottles and papers, of the efficacy of which numerous "certificates" can be exhibited.

20-2m A. ALLEN.

STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY,

—CALLED—

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Infallible Remedy

For Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contraction of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

Which has attendeded the application of this most

WONDERFUL MEDICINE

In curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named,—and the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the

THE AFFLICTED

to resort at once to the

ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

A YEAR has scarcely elapsed since I first introduced to the notice of the public, this WONDERFUL REMEDY, and in that short space of time, it has acquired a reputation that ranks it amongst medicines as a *great* External Remedy, the *first and best*. It has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty and many citizens of influence and wealth have united in recommending it to the Public's use, as a medicine that can be safely resorted to for speedy relief. The high character already attained by this popular medicine, has induced some base and evil minded persons to palm off a counterfeit as the genuine; and no doubt the country will be flooded with a spurious Hunt's Liniment. Be careful and examine well before you buy, and see you get

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Called HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefit you.

The low price at which it is sold enables every one, even the poorest to be benefitted by this excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich,to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle,) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony, arising from maimed limbs, distortions of the frame, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps, have already given up in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let no such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT, it has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent. Try it and despair not. But should you through carelessness or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourself only, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are incontestible.

GEO. E. STANTON.

Sing-Sing, Dec. 17, 1845.

AGENTS.—G. W. Callener, East Longmeadow; Samuel Leach, Wilbraham; Shaw & Chapman, So. Wilbraham; Norcross & Converse, Monson; J. C. Royce & Co. Wales; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

LOOK AT THIS!!

Palmer Depot Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Lumber Yard, at Palmer Depot, thirty rods west of Palmer Hotel, where he will keep all kinds of Lumber kept in any yard in the County, and would invite all those about to purchase Lumber, to call and examine his assortment, among which are the following kinds:—

WHITE PINE, WHITE WOOD, CHERRY, MAPLE, BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, &C., &C.

He will also keep a good assortment of Shingles and Clapboards, and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other yard in the County. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

N. W. PRIME.

Palmer Depot, May 12, 1846. 13-6t

KEEP COOL.

Soda Water Drawn From Patent Stone Fountains.

THE Subscriber would respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Palmer Depot and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room for the above purpose, where he would be happy to receive calls from those wishing for this pleasant and healthy Summer Beverage.

For sale, with all the various kinds of Syrups, 1st Door west Palmer Hotel. C. G. BOWLES.

Palmer Depot, April 21. (15 tf)

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. S. & C. D. BAILEY, is by mutual consent this day dissolved

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment to J. S. Bailey, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

J. S. BAILEY,
C. D. BAILEY.

Palmer Depot, April 3, 1846.

Wanted!

3 THOUSAND feet first rate Butternut Boards, in exchange for Furniture or cash.

A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, April 1. 12

Brass Clocks,

OF superior quality, both alarm and common movements, beautifully cased and warranted first rate Time Keepers. For sale low by

5 A. BLODGETT.

Silks! Silks!!

LADIES wishing for Rich Silks in a great variety of colors and qualities, are assured their wishes will be satisfied, and at as low prices as can be found at any store in the State. We solicit your examination at the depot cheap store.

McGILVRAY & CO.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for the liberality with which they have continued to patronize his establishment, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to large invoices of Rich and seasonable

Dry Goods,

Which he is this week receiving from the N. York and Boston Markets, which having been bought at the low prices which prevail late in the business season, can and will be sold at less prices than Goods bought early can possibly be afforded. Among them may be found

Cashmere, Broche, Stradilla,

BERAGE AND BALZORINE SHAWLS, together with Scarfs, Cravats, Long Shawls, &c., &c., "too numerous to particularize."

New Styles Organdie Ginghams, Muslins, and Lawns,Gingham Muslins, Gingham Lawns, Plaid Ginghams, Berages, Balzorines, Repped Cashmeres, Silks, Mous de Laines, Graduated Robes, White Embroidered and Colored, Alpines, Alpaccas, Silk and Cotton Warp, Fancy and Mourning Prints, with every other variety of new and desirable

DRESS GOODS!

German, French, English and American Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Colors, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings in great variety of color, quality and price; Gambroons, Bro. Linens, Linen Drills, Indigo Checks, Denims, Lastings, Croton Coatings, Codrngtons, Merino Cassimeres, Blue Drills, Moleskins, Corduroy, &c., &c.,

FOR MEN AND BOYS SUMMER WEAR.

Lace Striped, Checked and Plain Muslins, Barred, Striped and Corded Cambries, Swiss Mulls and Muslins, Scotch and India Cambries, Striped, Plaid and Embroidered Curtain Muslins, Crimped Dimity, &c., in the way of

WHITE GOODS.

Carpetings in good variety of style and quality—Bro. and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Burlaps, Table Linen, Birds Eye, Russia and Scotch Diapers, Crash, Napkins, Looking Glasses, and a lot of the best pure White Live Geese Feathers, ever offered in this market, in the way of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies will find a new assortment of Bonnets, of the Latest and Best styles, just received from New York, of Florence, English Pedal, Birds Eye, Lace and Neapolitan, with trimmings to match.

Gentlemen will find

An extensive assortment of Fashionable Hats from the manufactories of Paris, Florence, New York and Boston, which with a good stock of Caps, Cravats, Bosoms and Collars, ready made Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Slippers,Goat Downings,&c., will be offered them at prices which cannot fail to make them ready purchasers.

I KEEP FOR CARPENTERS

An assortment of Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Bench Screws, Plane Handles, Saw Handles, Saws, Framing and Firmer Chisels, Gouges, Dividers, Compasses, Callipers, Pincers, Files, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets, Hand Axes, Broad Axes, Adzes, and a larger and better stock of

HARD-WARE GENERALLY,

than can be found at any other store in this vicinity. A large variety of

STONE WARE,

from one of the best Potteries in the Union, with a very general assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Earthern Ware,

at the lowest market prices.

BUILDING MATERIALS,

As Nails of first rate quality, Glass in good variety of size and quality, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Door Handles and Locks, Butts and Screws, &c., always on hand.

WOODEN WARE.

Alexander's Cheese Presses, Ruggles', Nourse & Mason's Patent Churns, Cowls' do., Willow Wagons and Cradles, Tubs and Pails, Butter Firkins and Molasses Kegs, Clothes Pins, Washboards and Mortars with Pestles.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fresh from one of the best importing Houses in the city of Boston, in all the variety needed in a country town, on as reasonable terms as can be bought in Springfield or Worcester, with a very general assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

Toys, Fancy articles and notions of all kinds.

White Lead,

Of various qualities not to be undersold by any one. A small lot of pure Old Dutch Linseed Oil, Whiting, Paris White, French Yellow, Paris Green, Ground Verdigris, Paint and White Wash Brushes, and every other article in the Painter's "line."

A Heavy Stock of Paper Hangings

In great variety of color design and quality, consisting of more than 1000 Rolls, which have been bought of the maker on so favorable terms that I do not hesitate to say that I can sell the same quality at a less price than any other trader in this vicinity.

Pittsfield Lime as usual of prime quality.

I am receiving from a first rate FLOURING MILL, twice a week, a superior article of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market price. In my

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

May be found Porto Rico, Trinidad, Cardenas, Cienfuegus, and New Iberia Molasses; Porto Rico, New Orleans, Havana, Sugar House; E. B. and Philada. Double Refined, Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Single Refined Loaf Sugars; Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Powchong and Souchong Teas; Old Java, Manilla, Brazil and Ground Coffees; Cod Fish, New Conn. River Shad in half and quarter Barrels, Mackerel in Barrels, half and quarter bbls. and Kitts, Sword Fish in bbls. halves and qrs., Salmon in bbls. and Kitts, Herring in Boxes, Smoked Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried and Smoked Halibut, Tobacco of the most approved kinds; Lorillard's Scotch and Macaboy Snuff;

200 Bushels North River Corn;
200 Bags Dairy Salt;
30 Barrels fine Am. do.;
50 Sacks "Worthington's" Liverpool do.;
25 " Western Ground do.;
100 Bush. Turks Island do.;
100 " " coarse fine American do.;
2000 lbs. Nova Scotia Grindstones,

Besides an innumerable variety of other articles in this line, always ready for the inspection of customers. Without claiming a larger portion of **"Business Facilities,"** than can possibly fall to the share of one man, I will say in a word—that my Goods will be offered at *prices* which cannot be undersold.

ABNER ALLEN.

Palmer Depot, May 28, 1846.

Depot Store.

The Truth Demonstrated!

ALL ARE CONCERNED!!

IT has become an admittted fact that McGILVRAY & CO., sell Dry Goods cheaper than any other concern in Western Massachusetts. This being established, we would again invite the attention of all visiting this place to our entire new stock of Goods, bought during the past week at the New York and Boston Markets—at the lowest cash prices. We lay claim to no superiority in buying any more than our prices will attest to. But our Goods are bought! and will be offered at prices so low as will insure their speedy sale. Unparalleled inducements will positively be offered to all to trade. Our stock far surpasses in amount brilliancy and richness any we have ever exhibited before. It would be useless to endeavor to detail all the items in an advertisement. We must be content in giving a promiscuous idea of them, leaving the rest enveloped in mystery—to be revealed by examination.

SILKS! SILKS!

Choice styles Armure Gro D' Alger Camelion, Shaded and Fancy Silks, of all widths and colors with Blacks and Blue Blacks.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Long and Square Cashmere, Printed and wrought—Brocha Shawls all sizes and qualities—3 Cartons 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 Stradella in colors and Black,—5 Cartons Barrage Shawls and Scarfs of all the various qualities and styles,—10-4 Repped Ottomans, some splendid as low as $7,00.

DRESS GOODS.

50 pieces very superior styles Organda Muslins—Balzorines, Muslins, Ginghams, Lawns and other thin Goods; 100 pieces Cashmeres, Corded Ottomans, Crape and Muslin De Laines, Corded Robes, and many other Goods to numerous to particularize.

MOURNING GOODS,

Receive particular attention—desirable styles, Silks, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Balzorines, Muslins, Ginghams, De Laines, &c., all of which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

PRINTS.

200 pieces Prints, new Spring styles from 6 to 25c per yard—some of which are very handsome.

CLOTHS.

The best stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, and Tailor's trimmings ever offered in this place. All of which will be sold as low as the same article can be bought in Springfield, Worcester or Boston. For proof of which please call and examine.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Superior mixed Croton Coatings, Black, do., do., Plain, Mixed, Checked and Striped Gambroons, Cottonades, Denims, Grass Cloths, Brown Linens, Cotton Checks, &c., &c.

White Goods, &c.

Some very beautiful designs figured Muslin, Dress Patterns, Jaconette, Swiss and India Book Muslins of all textures, Plain checked and figured Cambries—20 ps. Tambo wrought Muslins for Curtains, splendid styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ladies' Fancy Cravats, Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, and Tabs,—Rich Bonnet, Cap and Taffata Ribbons,—Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs.,—Broad and narrow Linen, Lisle and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Fringes, Gimps, Victoria Cords, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Threads &c., &c.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

White and Brown Sheetings, all widths, from the best Manufactories in the country, Linen Table Covers all sizes, Colored Brown and Damask, Irish Linens of all widths qualities and prices—Counterpanes 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 and 14-4, all qualities,—some very superior designs,—Tickings all kinds and prices.

Much attention paid to the sale of Feathers,—our arrangements are such for obtaining them that we can afford to sell much less than others in this vicinity, and all buying may be assured they will get a nice article. Our

Crockery, Looking-Glass & Carpet Rooms,

Have just been replenished with all the new and desirable patterns in market—together with our former stock, makes it not only three times as large but proportionally cheaper than any other in the place. Have also in store a choice lot of Silver Spoons Knives and Forks, &c., &c.

10 CASES NEW SPRING STYLE HATS,

All qualities—5 cases Calf Boots—5 cases Shoes—200 pairs Ladies Kid Ties and Buskins—Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, Sun Shades, &c., &c.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Good assortment of Medicines, Patented and Unpatented—Dye Woods of all kinds—200 Reams Emery Paper.

GROCERIES!!

10 Hhds. Molasses;
5 " New Orleans Sugar;
5 " Puerto Rico do.;
5 Boxes Brown Havana;
4 Bbls. E. Boston Crushed;
70 Chests Teas different kinds;
3000 lbs. Tobacco;
30 Jars Macoboy Snuff;
500 lbs. Scotch do.;
Spices all kinds;
100 Casks Nails;
20 Boxes Soap;
10 Bags Coffee;
300 Bush. Amer. Salt;
200 bush. Turks Island do.;
2000 lbs. Lard in kegs and barrels;
50 Boxes Raisins;
5 Casks, do.;
10 Boxes T. D. Pipes;
Dried Beef;
Ham;
10 bbls. Clear Pork;
10 " Mess do.;
200 Bags Dairy Salt;
50 " Rock do.;
200 Bbls. Flour different brands;
Pittsfield Lime.

10 Barrels Mackerel;
10 half do.;
10 quarter do.;
23 Kits do.;
Salmon, Trout, &c.

FISH.

2000 lbs. Codfish;

PAINTS & OILS.

5 Bbls. Sperm Oil;
10 do. Whale "
1000 Galls. English and Amer. Linseed do.
1000 lbs. Pure Ground Lead;
2000 " Extra do. do.;
1000 " No. 1, do. do.;
200 " Paris Green;
40 " Chrome do.;
500 " Venitian Red;
500 " French Yellow;
25 " Prussian Blue;
50 " Terra D' Sienna;
50 " Chrome Yellow;
500 " Red Lead;
200 " Litharge;
50 " Umber;
2000 " Whiting and Paris white;
10 " Copper Bronze;
10 " Pack's Gold Leaf;
10 " Chinese Vermillion.

We would inform all who purchase Flour in this place, that our arrangements are such that we can sell as low as the lowest. To Painters and others, we would say we will sell the article of White Lead, less than they can obtain it from any other source—we have it of the Manufacturer in large quantities and can sell from 1-2 to 1c pr pound than those who buy under different circumstances. The article of Lead we now offer is of a very superior quality and warranted.

The subscribers take this opportunity of tendering their unfeigned thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, since they commenced in business, and hope to merit and receive an extension of the same.

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO

Palmer Depot, April 30, 1846.

POETRY.

To Margaret.

She has a heart, she *has* a heart,
That splendid MARGARET,
And from its fountain deep and pure
Shoots many a living jet.

Her bosom's high celestial love
Hath mighty power to save,
As when an angel's wing did move
Bethesda's healing wave.

As oft amid a string of pearls
One far excels the rest,
She stands among Columbia's girls
The brightest and the best.

As tender as the gentle dove
And like the serpent wise,
Oh! who hath mingled thus with love
The wisdom of the skies?

An angel's heart, an angel's ken,
Where ev'ry grace has met,
The choicest gift of God to men
Is peerless MARGARET.

Saint Peter, reaching o'er his gate,
Plucked her from Paradise,
And lowered her down, a pearly bait,
To catch us for the skies.

All hail, thou heaven-illumined one!
Thou pure, transparent gem!
Thou Woman girded by the sun,
With starry diadem!

Love at thy shrine we bow the knee,
Thy beauteous name to bless,
For heaven's own glory shines through thee
In all its loveliness.

I'll Think of Thee.

TO MRS. B. G. MOORE.

When sunset with its gorgeous dyes
Reflects from off the mountains grey,
And tints with gold the western skies,
As disappears the king of day:
When eve puts on her sombre vest,
And shadows o'er the dull earth creep;
When wearied nature sinks to rest,
And quiet finds, and balmy sleep;
When darkness veils the land and sea,
'Tis then my friend I'll think of thee.

And when to deck its ether zone
The stars in heaven's deep azure glow;
When sitting on her mid-way throne
The moon illumes the world below:
When in the lake all silvery white
The rocks and trees reflected lie;
And in its waters clear and bright
Stands mirror'd forth the midnight sky;
Then by its shores as lone I stray,
I'll think of thee though far away.

And when the "rosy sandeled" dawn
Arises from its misty deep;
And mountain side and dewy lawn,
The purple sun-tints softly sleep:
When nature waking from her dreams,
Lifts up the choral song of praise,
From choir of birds and pearling streams;
Through the long gladsome, sunny days:
When all around is blithe and free;
My thoughts shall *then* revert to thee.

For The Sentinel.

Geographical Enigma.

I am a word composed of 14 letters.

My 1, 3, 8, 7, 7, 5, is the name of a town in Prussia;

My 2, 4, 10, 7, is a town in Ohio;

My 3, 2, 1, 8, 5, 6, is a town in Michigan;

My 4, 11, 9, 2, is a town in New York;

My 5, 2, 6, 14, is a town in Ohio;

My 6, 5, 12, 7, 7, 8, 14, 2, 13, 6, is a town in Michigan;

My 7, 2, 14, 11, 12, 3, is the name of a town in New York;

My 8, 10, 12, 2, is the name of a town in Maine;

My 9, 2, 1, 11, 13, 6, is the name of a town in Pennsylvania;

My 10, 2, 10, 13, is a town in Ohio;

My 11, 12, 3, 5, 10, is a town in Illinois;

My 12, 11, 3, 13, is a town in Ohio;

My 13, 14, 4, 11, 6, 2, is a town in New York;

My 14, 2, 6, 12, 5, 6, is a town in Ohio;

My whole is a word which in perusing this paper you cannot overlook, but in answering this I fear you will not find it.

G. H. N.

☞ An answer is requested.

Arithmetical Question.

A liberty pole 80 feet high, one foot in diameter at the base; and 6 inches at the top, was broken off in a gale, so that the top rested on the ground 24 feet from the base, the two parts remaining attached to each other. I wish to know how many solid feet of square timber may be hewn from each part. JACOB.

HUMOROUS.

☞ "God bless your honor! you saved my life," said a beggar to a captain under whom he had formerly served.

"Saved your life!" replied the officers. "Do you think I am a doctor?"

"No," answered the man; "but I served under you at the battle at Corruna, and when you run away, I followed, or else I should have been killed."

A verdant school-boy, on being told by the teacher to turn his lesson over and over in his mind, walked out of the house, and commenced a game of *somersets*.

It is said that there is a place in Duchess county, N. Y., where the children are so fat and greasy that they have to be rolled in sand to keep them from slipping out of bed.

"I *paws* for reply," as the hungry dog said when scratching the door for a bone.

AGRICULTURAL.

Preparation of Seed Corn.

Mr Lansing Wetmore, an experienced Pennsylvania farmer, states that he has had his corn crop increased about 33 per cent. by a simple preparation of the seed, as follows:—

At noon of the day before planting, 18th of May (says Mr W) I put my seed corn to soak in a strong decoction of copperas water—say two pounds of copperas to warm soft water sufficient to cover a bushel of corn. The next morning took out a peck, added a pint or more of soft soap, stirred it thoroughly, then put on plaster enough to make it convenient to drop for planting, say one quart. The whole field was planted with the seed without any preparation. The after culture of the whole was alike, passing through each way with the cultivator and hoeing twice. The four rows last mentioned were cut up, harvested, and the corn weighed and measured by itself; also four rows next adjoining, the seed of which had been prepared as above.

The produce of the four rows of unprepared seed was eleven bushels and a half, the produce of the four rows from the prepared seed was eleven bushels and a half, the produce of the four rows from the prepared seed was seventeen bushels, a difference of five and a half bushels of ears in one hundred and twenty hills. The yield of the remainder of the field averaged fully equal to the four best rows measured.

The difference in the growth and appearance of the Corn of the prepared and unprepared seed was striking from the time of its appearance above ground until it tasseled, the former looking green and vigorous, the latter puny and yellow. It was all cut down by the frost when about three inches high, but came on finely after the first of June. There was scarcely a soft ear in the whole field, excepting on the four rows of unprepared seed. These were about a week later in ripening than that from the prepared seed. The soil is a sandy loam. The whole expense of preparing the bushel and three pecks of seed did not exceed 62 1-2 cents. The increased produce of the field, by preparing the seed, was over 200 bushels of ears.

Chemistry and Agriculture.

CHARCOAL.

Dew, rain, and snow, exhibit very sensible traces of ammonia, and this principle—highly advantageous, and even indispensable to vegetable developement and health, is lost by evaporation unless absorbed and fixed by some substance capable of intercepting and retaining it for the use of plants. The experiments of chemists, clearly demonstrate the fact that common charcoal may be used for this important purpose with perfect success, as it is capable of absorbing ninety times its weight of ammoniacal gas, with which it parts on the occurrence of every rain, and is thereby carried into the soil, where, partly, no doubt, by the voltaic action exerted by the spongeoles of plants, it is introduced into the vegetable system and circulation, and becomes the principal source of the nitrogen so indispensable to their health and growth. We are not warranted, perhaps, in regarding charcoal as a manure *in itself*, as it is a substance nearly, if not *quite* indestructible, but it is nevertheless capable of exerting the offices of such, and may be regarded as a most efficient *caterer* of the food of plants, and which it does most munificently provide. The absorption of ammonia and carbonic acid—the latter of which is as essential to vegetable health and increment, as the former, at least in some degree, is not confined to humid seasons, or falls of rain or snow: it constantly absorbs both from the atmosphere, & retains them in such a way & under the control of such laws as render them at all times easily available by the roots of plants. When applied to the surface of soils previously enriched by the application of putrescent manures, it seizes upon the volatile gases which are liberated during decomposition, and thus preserves them from dissipation and waste.—Some farmers are in the practice of applying ground charcoal to the surface in the fall and winter, and speak of its action as salutary.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Water Proof Cement.

It may be of importance to some of our readers to know that a highly valuable cement capable of withstanding the action of water and the atmosphere for a long time, may be made by mixing the following ingredients in a manner prescribed below:

To a quart of vinegar add the same quantity of new milk. Separate the *curd*, and add to it the white of twenty eggs.—These should be beaten well together, and sufficient quicklime sifted in to give the mixture the consistency of common paste. Fractured and broken vessels mended with this composition, seldom separate when exposed to the action either of fire or water.

PURPLE INK.—To the blue ink as described above, add some finely ground lake; or instead of this, the expressed juice of the deepest colored beets may be substituted, but is more liable to fade. With either of these a variety of tints may be formed, by varying the proportions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Getting the Mitten.

Most young men are acquainted with this very familiar expression, and that, too, by sad experience. Now we know this thing of "getting the mitten" is by no means so agreeable as it is "cracked up to be;" and it produces no very pleasant sensation in the mind of the ardent lover.—When in answer to the anxious "Miss, will you accept my company?" she says, half poutingly, and half good humoredly, "I shan't," none but those who have been similarly situated can form any conjecture of that peculiar sensation which it naturally creates. The victim feels—O dear; he feels all over. He would gladly exchange places with a mud-turtle or bull frog, for then he might find some friendly hiding place wherewith to conceal his devoted head. The souls seems for a moment to secrete itself somewhere between the torrid zones, and the heart that but a few minutes before bounded like the deer of the forest, is now endeavoring to hide its blushing face between the liver and kidneys. However, if he is a man of sound sense, he will attach no blame to the fair one who has thus repulsed and thwarted his design, but after a few moments perturbation of mind he will come to the natural and honorable conclusion that if she don't want to go with him, he certainly cares nothing about her company. And furthermore, as it commonly takes two to make a bargain, and as the man generally makes the proposition, we think it perfectly just that she exercises her own liberty and choice in all such matters.

Boys of Sixteen.

We like to see active and industrious boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age; we know they will make smart men.—There are scores of such in this city, who are learning the mysteries of trades, or working behind the counter. They are cheerful and happy; have a pleasant look and a kind word for all.

But there are other boys who are dull and lazy. At sixteen years of age you will find them hanging about the corners, or wasting their time in idle society.—They will not work to support themselves and are obliged to call on their parents for their clothing and support. Such boys will turn out miserable tools. Few men care to take boys, who have arrived to sixteen or seventeen years of age—who have contracted idle habits and partially formed their characters. Those lads love to dress well and make a good appearance and parade about the streets to show themselves; but they are good for nothing to a mechanic or merchant; and never can be unless they cast off their lazy habits and engage in some business.

In many instances parents are remiss in duty. They will neither let their sons go to this place nor the other, for fear they will soil their hands or dirty their clothes, and so they keep them dandling about the house till they become altogether too old to find places. The sea generally brings them at last, unless they rust out and die of what is politely called consumption.—*Portland Tribune.*

For Husbands.

A man's house should be his earthly paradise. It should be, of all other spots, that which he leaves with most regret, and to which he returns with most delight. And in order that it may be so, it should be his daily task to provide every thing convenient and comfortable for his wife. With every provision he can possibly make, hers will be a life of care and toil. She is the sentinel who can seldom if ever be relieved. Others may sleep, but if there be any one who must watch, it is she. She ought therefore to be furnished with every comfort within the means of her husband.—Generally, every shilling expended by the husband for the accommodation of his wife in her domestic operations, is returned upon him four fold—if not precisely in pecuniary advantage, though this is often true, it will be found in the order, peace and happiness of his family.

Ideas.

The ideas of right and wrong in human conduct are never observable in a young child. How many acts of an injurious nature would he commit if not restrained, without allowing that they were injurious. He seizes every thing within his reach, without any sensations relative to justice or injustice. The humored child always thinks he has a right to every thing that he desires, and resents a refusal as an injustice and cruelty. The little tyrant behaves, in his small circle, like great tyrants in their large spheres, as if the whole creation were at their disposal, or formed for their sole gratification.

MUFFINS.—Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a pint and a half of luke-warm milk, half a teacup of yeast, a couple of beaten eggs, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, and a couple of table spoonfuls of luke-warm melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, batter your muffin cups, turn in the mixture, and bake the muffins till light brown.

He that does the best he can, is as worthy as he that can do the best.

Anecdote of Pulaski.

We heard the other day the following interesting anecdote of the Polish Count Pulaski, said to have been handed down from some of the revolutionary patriots who witnessed the transaction. The gentleman who related it to us was Gen. Felix Houston, of the Army of Texas, whose terse and beautiful style of graphic description we shall have a task to imitate:—

Pulaski, as is well known, was as adroit a swordsman as he was perfect in horsemanship, and he ever rode a powerful and fleet charger. During the retreat of the American army through New Jersey, in the darkest hour of our national adversity. Pulaski was with a small party of horsemen pursued by a large body of British cavalry, the leader of which was a good horseman and mounted as well as P. Pulaski rode in the rear of his detachment, and the British captain in advance of those he commanded.

The morning sun was shining brightly, casting oblique shadows, and as the pursued party entered a long, narrow lane, Pulaski, having satisfied himself of the superior speed and command of his horse over that of his pursuer, slackened his horse over that side of the lane farthest from the sun. The pursuing officer came up in hot haste, his sword elevated so as to make a decisive cut upon Pulaski as soon as he could reach him. Pulaski rode as though he heard not the advance upon him—yet kept his eye fixed warily upon the ground on the side of his horse towards the sun on the right. As soon as he saw the shadow of his pursuer's horse gain upon him, and found that the horse's head, by the shadow, had gained about half the length of his own horse's body, he gave the sudden sword cut of St. George with his powerful arm, and saw the decapitated head of the English officer follow the stroke.

His mathemetical eye had measured the distance by the position of the shadow, so accurately, and his position giving a long back reach to his right arm, while the cross stroke of his pursuer must have been made at a much shorter distance to have taken effect—that the pursuing officer lost his head before he suspected that his proximity was known, or that a blow was meditated.

MISTAKE IN THE PERSON.—An incident occurred in the U. S. Senate, which created a good laugh and the complete discomfiture of its originator. A young blood from Virginia was introduced upon the floor, by a Senator from that State, and took his seat outside the bar, among the privileged *distingues* collected there. After spending an hour, he left in company with his senatorial friend, but discovered, as soon as he reached the outside door, that his gloves—a new pair of yellow kids—were missing.

"I've lotht my gloveth; they have been tholen from my hat."

"Do you suspect any one?" inquired the Senator.

"Yeth thir, I do."

"Be kind enough to point him out."

The blood quickly carried him back to the floor, and pointing to two very ordinary dressed gentlemen, said, "It wath one of thothe two men."

"Well, one of those persons is Mr P——, the British Minister, the other is General S——, Acting Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army."

The young man was thunderstruck, and in the extremity of his agitation, thrust his hands deep into his dexter breeches pocket, when, lo, and behold! he found his gloves pushed into the smallest possible compass. He looked at them—looked at the Senator—looked at the door, and without saying even as much as good bye, bolted. Mr Archer smiled, and walked to his chair.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN OREGON.—A letter from the Mayor of Oregon city announces the arrival of the Printing Press. A meeting was to be called to decide when and how the paper would be issued.—The Mayor thinks that the list of subscribers at first would be very small; so we should say, and spread over a large face of country beyond the reach of carriers.—By the way, it is proposed to name the paper the Oregon Commercial Advertiser, out of respect for our esteemed contemporary of that name in this city, whose proprietors had the execution of the order for the press, paper, &c.—*Sun.*

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Government of Canada, have determined to build a Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, at a cost of $200,000.

The town of Worcester, at their last meeting, appropriated $11,400 for schools, and 15,900 more for the erection of school houses, &c.

Of 9,000 bridegrooms in Massachusetts during the past year, 80 were under 20.

The first libel suit that ever occurred in this country was in the year 1781, in the city of New York.

EARLY RIPE.—"Father," said an urchin of seven summers and eight winters; "let's go up to the nine-pin alley and roll."—"Roll, boy! what do you know about rolling?" "Me know about it? Why, I can roll your —— eyes out in ten minutes!"

THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Guarantied!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY

For the Cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder: Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an *Internal Remedy*—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-8 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the *Electuary* was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation and Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Impurities of the Blood.—For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the skin and Scrofulous affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's *Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

To Married Ladies.—Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all Inflammatory diseases *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Cure for Life Guarantied.—The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions *a cure for life is guarantied.*

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 12

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!

FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint and Bleeding at the Lungs.

Read the following certificates.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am happy publicly to state, for the information of every body, the wonderful effects of your *TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT*, 375 Bowery, on myself. About five years since, all my acquaintances about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure from fixed consumption, which seemed to mark me as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six months almost incessant, preventing me from sleeping more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, expectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I commenced using this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being cured, I was so much relieved by it. In my case it acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well, and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and cheerfully do advise most sincerely all persons affected with consumption by all means to use steadily *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, 375 Bowery, and, my word for it, they will be cured. I can be seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the Democratic Advocate, Wilmington, L. I.

Yours truly, A. N. CHAPIN.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured entirely by one bottle of *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, of 375 Bowery.

(Signed) ISAAC P. BALDWIN.

Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.

H. C. TOWNER, Com. of Deeds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.

Dear Doctor.—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a number of years with a disease of the lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and owing to the weakness of my constitution, which age had materially impaired, felt that I could not much longer baffle the disease. At this time I was recommended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort, from 275 Bowery. I did so, and by its efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost restored to health, as much so as the infirmities of old age would permit. All those who are afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Liver, I would especially urge to avail themselves of this sovereign remedy. This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

JOHN GARRET.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to send you, with permission to publish.

Yours truly, J. & N. SNYDER.

N. B.—Price reduced. Large bottles, $1.50—small bottles, $1.00.

Agents, D. F. McGilvray & Co., Palmer Depot; George Nye, Belchertown; W. N. Packard, Monson. 1y1

JOHN CURTIS & CO.,

OPPOSITE the Freight Depot Springfield, offer for sale the following articles, on the most liberal terms—

25 bbls. Linseed Oil;
50 " Sperm do.
20 " Whale do.
50 Hhds. Molasses;
100 Chests Teas of various kinds and qualities;
100 Boxes Soap at Manufacturer's prices;
100 " Candles do. do.
50 Jars Maccaboy Snuff do. do.
20 Tierces Clover Seed;

—ALSO—

"E. S. B. & Co." "T. Kemashall," "M. Shepard," "Canal Mills," Agawam Mills, and various brands of Ohio, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Flour, for sale at the lowest market prices.

Springfield, April 22, 1846. 15-8

CARPENTER & JOBBING SHOP.

THE subscriber having opened a new Carpenter and Jobbing Shop, near Palmer Depot, on the first of April, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line of business, with which he may be favored. He designs to finish after the latest and most approved style of

Architecture, Drafts, Plans, and Elevations,

executed with neatness. Also, Bills of Timber and Lumber. All work entrusted to his hands will be done with despatch and in a

WORKMANLIKE MANNER,

and by attention to business and faithfulness in the performance of all orders, he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

7-3m N. W. PRIME.

Thompson's

SUPERIOR Patent Trusses, are for sale at the depot store. McGILVRAY & CO.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

Triumphant success of

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of life

The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy, for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

Dr Buchan is a distinguished philanthropist and Elder of the society of Friends, and member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, celebrated for his valuable discoveries in the treatment of Scrofulous Consumption. The Hungarian Balsam is a purely vegetable compound, composed chiefly of a Hungarian Gum, of wonderful power in pulmonary diseases.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, Hectic Fever, Night sweats, Emaciation and General debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the Lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the only source of hope.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent street, London, in bottles and cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By special appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, Boston, Mass. sole agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 11-1y

A large assortment of the most valuable

FAMILY MEDICINES!

Among which are Trull's, Norman's (Peruvian,) Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', and Russell's Bitters, Huil's, Gardner's, Wright's, Brandreth's, Lescur's, Smith's (sugar coated,) Persian, Phinney's, Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', (Tomato and Cough,) Gridley's, Peters', Hitchcock's, Russell's, United States and various other Pills.

Whittemore's Vegetable Syrup for Diarrhœa, &c. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, an invaluable remedy for Worms. Becannon's Pulmonary Syrup, Covert's Balm of Life, Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, Ames' Cough Syrup, Moore's Essence of Life, Down's Elixir, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Egyptian Eye Wash, Catarrh Snuff, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam, Michaux's Freckle Wash, Brandreth's and Gridley's Liniment, Opedeldoc, Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, Root's German Ointment, Griswold's, Sweet's, Essex's, Sherman's Bettis' and Hebrew Plasters.

Sherman's, Fales', and Peters' Medicated Lozenges, Castor Oil, Hot Drops, Tooth Powders, Hair Tonics, Essences, &., &c.

Warranted Genuine, for sale by

8 A. BLODGETT.

Depot Cabinet Warehouse.

THE subscriber would inform his patrons that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet Ware, and would invite all those about to purchase any article in his line to call and examine his assortment. Among which are the following—

Grecian, Work, Card, Centre & Dining

Tables; Work, Wash and Light Stands; Grecian, French and Common Bureaus; French and Common Bedsteads; Grecian, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, &c., &c. His Furniture is of the best

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other establishment in the county. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been favored, would solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work done at short notice. A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY.

N. H. Downe's Vegetable BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A MOST valuable medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Whooping cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding, and all diseases of the Lungs. It promotes expectoration, by which means the irritation of the Lungs is immediately stopped; and by its Balsamic properties effects a speedy cure—as can be attested by thousands of individuals in New England and the other States, (certificates shown if desired.) For sale by

A. BLODGETT.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 29, 1846. 2

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF

English, German, French and American

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—ALSO—

In ready made clothing, and Gents' furnishing goods, at the

Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS AND FEATHERS,

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Drugs, Medicines, and Paints,

W. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Flour, Salt, Lime, &c., &c.,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,

North side of the Railroad,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and warranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

GRAIN.

CORN, Rye and Oats, for sale at the Depot Store by McGILVRAY & CO.